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Coutant, F. S. S.; Joseph E. Brown, U. S. A.;
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MEDICAL.

DR. C. L. REDWINE,
Has removed from Edgewood to the city, and will
practice medicine in all its departments, residing
60 Highland avenue, and can be found from 6 p. m. to 8 a. m.,
and 1 to 2 p. m. "Hagan Telephone" No. 812,
Office 285, West street, corner Jackson, 10th. Call late
at 10 a. m. Holtzinger's will receive prompt atten-
tion. Telephone 1663. Nov. 18th, 1887, Atlanta, Ga.

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Nov 12—dtf

Election Notice Under Gen-
eral Local Option Liquor Law.

GEORGIA. FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S

GEORGIA. Atlanta, October 27, 1887—Application

written petition having been made to the undersigned,

ordinary, said county, for another extension

in said county, and the passing of an act

to prohibit the evils of intemperance,

by local option in any county in this state, by pro-
miting the question of prohibiting the sale of in-
toxicants, by a majority of voters of such

county, it is approved September 18th, 1885, and it
appearing from the tax books of 1885 that the re-
spective tax of 1886, that the petition

has been signed by one hundred and the voters

and assembly, 29 in this county, it is, therefore, or-
dered that, under and in pursuance of the act,

another election be held for holding

another meeting of the general assembly, in

this county, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of

November, 1887, to determine whether or not such

an ordinary, as is required by the sixth sec-
tion of said act, shall be sold within the limits

and county of Fulton. It is further ordered that

notices of said election be given in the publication

of the Atlanta Constitution once a
week for four weeks as act requires.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

Oct 28 to Nov 25

SCALY, ITCHY SKIN

And All Itching and Scaly Skin and Scalp Dis-
eases Cured by Cuteria.

PSORIASIS, Eczema Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen
Planus, Yeast Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Bar-
ber's Disease, Ringworm, Lichen Planus, Lichen
and every species of Itching, Blisters, Psoriasis, Itchy
Rashes of the Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair,
are positively cured. CUTERIA, the great Skin
Cure and General SOAL, Skin Tetter, Skin Ex-
cretor externally, and CUTERIA REGENERANT, the new
Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all
other remedies fail.

PSORIASIS, SCALY SKIN.

Your Cuteria, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen
Planus, Yeast Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff, Bar-
ber's Disease, Ringworm, Lichen Planus, Lichen
and every species of Itching, Blisters, Psoriasis, Itchy
Rashes of the Skin and Scalp, with loss of Hair,
are positively cured. CUTERIA, the great Skin
Cure and General SOAL, Skin Tetter, Skin Ex-
cretor externally, and CUTERIA REGENERANT, the new
Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all
other remedies fail.

DISTRESSING ERUPTION.

Your Cuteria, Eczema performed a wonderful
cure last summer on one of our customers, an old
gentleman of seventy years of age, who suffered
from a distressing eruption on his head and
face, and who has tried every known remedy to
no purpose.

JOHN CASE, D.D.S., NEWTON, N. J.

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JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is the Best Health Beverage, Tonic and Nutritive known. The genuine article has the signature of JOHANN HOFF and MORITZ EISNER on the neck of every bottle.

The Great Tonic for Dyspepsia.

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DR. PROSPER DE PIETRA SANTA,
Place l'Ecole de Medecine, Rue Antoine Dubois, 2, Paris.

The Great Tonic for Nursing Mothers.

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TO MORITZ EISNER, Esq., Sole Agent of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the U. S. A., 320 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Dear Sir: Please send one dozen of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract to the above hospital. I am very much pleased with it and my patient could not do without it. E. RAAB, M. D., Resident Physician of the German Hospital, Philadelphia.

For all Lung and Throat Diseases.

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(Signed) DR. LOEFFE,
Chief Physician of H. M. the Emp. of Garr. Hosp.

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Be Careful to obtain the Genuine, of which the above Cut is an exact fac simile.



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THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered During the Week.

REPORT OF DECISIONS BY J. H. LUMPKIN

Supreme Court Reporter—Hon. L. E. Bleckley, Chief Justice, and Hon. M. H. Blandford and T. J. Simmons, Associates.

DECISIONS RENDERED NOVEMBER 12, 1887.

New England Mortgage Security Co. vs. Robinson, trustee, et al. Equity. From Waddington, Esq., Equities. (Before Judge Lumbard.) Blandford, J.—Where the jurisdiction of a city court was limited to \$2,000, and two cases were brought before it, one for \$1,800 and the other for \$700, there was no error in refusing, on motion, to consolidate them, and thereby oust the jurisdiction of the court.

2. When an act has been passed by both branches of the legislature, as applied by the government, the legislation is complete.

3. In the third party purchased the claims from the plaintiff, and an order was taken to sell it as perishable property expensive to keep, this did not operate as a consolidation of the cases.

4. Where, after the levy of attachments, a third party purchased the claims from the plaintiff, and the declarations in attachment were amended by alleging that the plaintiff was the use of such party, this did not operate as a consolidation of the attachments.

Judge affirmed.

J. H. Phinizy, by brief, for defendants.

McNally vs. McNeilly & Co. et al. Appeal, from City Court of Richmond County. Justice. Practice in Superior Court.

Blanchard, J.—Where an application for an exemption of personality was made, and creditors of the applicant objected thereto on the ground of fraud, and the case was carried to the court of appeals, on the trial of the cause, it was not shown that the creditor had not been paid off, and therefore the complaint could not proceed.

It was held that the sale was under an execution, founded upon a judgment which had been paid off and discharged, it was fraudulent and void.

2. If the property was sold subject to the homestead right of the defendant in execution, and the plaintiff did not sue out a writ of execution, but afterwards pursued the defendant to make him a deed in fee, this was a fraud, and the mortgage creditor of the defendant in execution would have a right to have the deed set aside for fraud or else reformed so as to make it a valid deed; but a bill for that purpose was not determinable for want of law, or so much, the remedy in equity was more adequate and complete.

3. From the allegations in the bill, in the absence of any other facts, it could not be determined whether the matter was adjudicated in that court or not. This could be set up by plea, or possibly by way of answer.

Judgment reversed.

J. W. Robinson, for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Robison, for defendant.

West vs. Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville Railroad Co. Trespass, from Richmond. Evidence. New Trial. (Before Judge Robinson.)

Blandford, J.—Where a land-owner signed a written agreement presented to him by one of the agents of a railroad company, whereby he agreed that, if the survey of the railroad should pass through his land, he would give a right of way across his land, it was not competent for him to prove by parol that he stated to the agent of the company, that he would not do so, and that he was not entitled to a homestead, and that he should not against his application.

4. There was no error in charging that "the law says a man must come in with clean hands, otherwise he should not ask a home- stead." If he comes into court with clean hands, he is entitled.

5. The statute which declares that an applicant for an exemption must make a full and frank declaration of everything which he has, and that if he is guilty of a fraud in doing so, he shall not be entitled to an exemption, is in violation of the constitutional provision granting the right of exemption. It is a punishment for fraud which the Constitution declares the legislature have the power to impose.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

L. H. Cobb, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The evidence is sufficient to sustain the verdict, and the court below being satisfied with it, the court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed.

Salmon Dutcher, for plaintiff in error.

Pressly & Cozart; Wm. H. Fleming; L. Phinizy, for defendants.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The evidence is sufficient to sustain the verdict, and the court below being satisfied with it, the court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

Anderson vs. Freeman. Complaint, from City Court of Richmond County. Hes Adjudicata. New Trial. (Before Judge E. V. Simmons.)

Blanchard, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

J. S. & W. T. Davidson, for Clayton.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The evidence is sufficient to sustain the verdict, and the court below being satisfied with it, the court will not interfere.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

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Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

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Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

Simmons, J.—The facts in this case are substantially what they were when it was here before, the court in the trial, in that case governs this. Under the facts as disclosed in the record, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover against the defendant; and a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Chas. Z. McCord, by Harrison & Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

W. C. Apers, Jr., by brief, for defendant.

West vs. State. Murder, from McDuffie. Criminal Law. Verdict. Code. Laws. Practice in Superior Court. Jury and Jurors. (Before Judge Roney.)

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new glass three times
as strong, and women
will assimilate.

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Extract.

Nursing Mothers and Weak Children.

PRICE NO OBJECT
We are determined to clear out the thousands of yards of remnants and short ends which have accumulated during this fall. They are in the way and must be sold. Price no object. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

Edward P. Roe.
His new success, "The Earth Trembled," is produced by all to be one of his finest works. Bound in cloth only at \$1.50. Extra copy, \$1.75. John M. Miller, 1 Marietta street.

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our word for it we WILL
KEEP IT THERE.

SEND US YOUR OR-
DERS. WE GUARANTEE
EULL SATISFACTION.

Respectfully,

OGLESBY & MEADOR.

HOW CHIQUITO GOT A CHEW.

Strange Incident in the Frontier Life of a Mail Rider.

From the New York World.

One of a party of four seated around a table in an up-town cafe was a sedate-looking gentleman, small in stature and faultlessly dressed. Extreme neatness was the first thing that struck one in looking at him, yet there was a suggestion of virility about him that made his careful attire seem out of place. One of the few addressed him familiarly as "Chiquito." The name struck another of the party, who then heard it for the first time, as a rather singular way of addressing the sedate if not solemn Mr. Smith, and he said something to that effect.

"Oh, that's what our friend here and all the other fellows called me in the old days when we were forty-niners in California," said Chiquito. "I am a sort of hybrid Spanish, you know, and means small; it fitted me exactly in those days. I'm not of a large pattern now, but in those days, when I was a youth under twenty, I was not filled out, and was very small. I did not grow in the United States on horseback over a stretch of forty miles, nearly all of it a lonely mountain road."

"You must have met some queer people and strange incidents on those rides," one of the party remarked.

"Not a few," replied Mr. Smith. "Many a time I went over the whole distance out and back without meeting a human being. Sometimes, however, I would come across a stray Indian and sometimes meet a white man, who always had a small armband strapped about his saddle. It was a rencontre with one of these gentlemen at the loneliest spot in the lonely mountain road that is almost the only vivid memory I have of those days in the long ago."

There was a general desire expressed to hear of that incident, and Mr. Smith continued:

"Well, you know, to be a forty-niner in California you had to use tobacco in all forms. I know that there was any company about it, legal or not, but every man did it. I did it, I did what everybody else did."

It was my custom to go to the store just before starting on my journey and buy a huge hunk, as they called it out there, weighing about half a pound, which would last me out and back. But one morning, having a small remnant of the meat left from the trail, I wrote my usual supply before I started off with my mail. Queer mail that was, gentlemen, and rather expensive to the government. What the contractor got I never knew, but he paid me pretty well for carrying it, and I never had a bad load.

Every style newspaper would sometimes escape the many dangers of confiscation on the long route from the eastern states and find its way into my pouch. Sometimes after it got to me it would reach the person addressed to, but often it would not, and when it at last got to his pouch he would be dead.

"Well, that morning I had only half a dozen letters and no newspapers, and had got about ten miles on the road when I made the unpleasant discovery that I hadn't laid in my supply of tobacco. I tried up to consider the horrors of the situation. I was carrying the horses, and the mail, which was all I had, and could not be trifled with by my going back to get the tobacco. Yet the idea of going without for two days was insupportable. Finally I made up my mind I would have to endure the hardship as best I could, and begged a quick supply at the first town I came to. This is the end of the car line, and is the best business opening that we know of for a live, active man; \$1,000 capital will not be required, and the man can make a money-making business. Call early," said Mr. Scott & Co.

LADIES' COLUMN.
THE LADIES CAN GET THEIR STAMPING
done by Mrs. W. F. Wilson, 33 South Broad
street, quickly and nicely.

HAVE EVERY SHADE OF ARSENACE CHE-
MICATE, embroidery, silk, plush drops and chenille
and other trimmings for fancy work. W. F. Wilson,
33 South Broad street.

A BEAUTIFUL LIGHT-BURNING, COMPLETE E-
sewing machine, and one's subscription to "Sunny South," or Southern Cultivator, for \$2. W. F. Wilson, 33 South Broad street.

VELVET, VELVET, VELVET. Jersey. The
velvet, one covered delivery wagon; will sell either
the farm or the stock separately, or both together
a bargain. Smith & Dallas.

LADIES' ONLY. IRON-PLATE ILLUSTRATED
paper, especially prepared especially for ladies' use.
Valuable, indispensable; 3 mos. 10c; 6 mos. 20c.
1 year 25c. Ladies' Journal, 74 La Salle st., Chicago.

TRACING WHEELS, MACHINE NEEDLES, ALL
kinds; electric lamps and wicks, machine attach-
ments, every description. W. T. Wilson, 33 South Broad street.

A BEAUTIFUL LIGHT-BURNING, COMPLETE E-
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paper, especially prepared especially for ladies' use.
Valuable, indispensable; 3 mos. 10c; 6 mos. 20c.
1 year 25c. Ladies' Journal, 74 La Salle st., Chicago.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLLED AND DYED
as old kids gloves, at Phillips, 14 Marietta street.

MARRIED LADIES—OR THOSE CONTEM-
PLATING marriage, will, by sending 10 cents to
postage, etc., receive a return mail of every
item of news, of which as a general thing,
either has or has not.

"Morning, 'stranger,' said he, and I repeated
what he said.

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OF THE CLOTHING BUYERS
ALL AND WINTER NOVELTIES
AND CHILDREN'S
H.
st Styles! Low Prices!
on of Goods in Our Tailoring De-
BROS.,
and Furnishers,
HALL STREET.
UN & KING,
S. MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN—
LADY MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY AND TOOLS,
IRON, STEELINGS AND BRASS GOODS,
GLASS, WIPPING LEAD, ANTIMONY, SPILL,
NAIL SCREWS, CAP SCREW AND SET,
RUBBER, BELTING, HOSE, PACKING, ETC.
TS AND DISCOUNTS.
EET, ATLANTA, GA.
NING ROOM FURNITURE.

ASSORTMENT

hamber or Dining Room
TURE
SOUTH
ak. Solid Mahogany and Natural Cherry.
sold at

Cost and Freight.

H. SNOOK.

WASHINGON, D.C.
Cor. 7th and E. Streets.

N BROS.,
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ATTERS,
FURNISHERS.

Manufacturers

IN THE STATE.

gents for the

Taylor Hats

N BROS.,
HALL STREET.

TWENTY PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PAGES 9 TO 20.

VOL. XIX.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK

THAT ARE BOUND TO CREATE

GREAT EXCITEMENT

In the Dry Goods Trade and Draws Immense

CROWDS OF PLEASED PATRONS

To the Popular, Progressive and Aggressive House of

J. M. HIGH

NOTE A FEW SPECIMEN BARGAINS:

SILK DEPARTMENT!

The Largest Stock in the South.

200 yards rich and elegant Faïence Francaise, in Navy, Myrtle, Bronze, Green, Goblin, Cream, Pink and Blue, goods richly worth one dollar, yard at 50¢ yard.

28 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silks, fine goods, at 75¢.

100 remnants and short lengths of all Silk Silks at 50¢ yard.

100 pieces of fine Silk Plushes and Velvets, goods worth \$1.25 a yard in any store in Atlanta, not more than four yards to any one, at 50¢ yard.

One lot all colors, of wide and very fine Silk Plushes, just such goods as you have always paid \$2.25 to \$2.50 yard, will be offered on Monday morning at \$1.25 yard.

A few left of those fine exposition suits, declared by all to be the most elegant ever in Atlanta, will be offered at reduced prices.

Beautiful evening Silk Plushes and Velvets at reasonably low prices.

60 pieces of the finest French Faïences ever shown, all the new and late shades, with trimmings to match, at \$1.25 per yard.

On Monday I will sell five pieces of 22-inch black all-silk Faïence Francaise, quality X, and worth in any other Atlanta house \$1.25, at 50¢.

One lot of Satin Duchesse, warranted to wear well, and equal in appearance to any \$1.50 silk in Atlanta, at \$1 per yard.

Just opened: Another immense lot of Black Gros Grains at 25 per cent under value, at 75, 85, 90, \$1.15 and \$1.25. See them.

Extraordinary inducements in Fine Black Rhadames at \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.75.

One lot of the New Mascotte Silk, goods worth \$3.25 per yard, at \$2 per yard.

HIGH'S

Unqualed Black and Mourning Dress Goods Stock. The very best of fabrics at lower prices than you can buy them elsewhere.

One lot all-wool 36-inch Serges, worth 55¢, on Monday at 35¢.

Forty pieces all-wool French Whips, 45 inches wide, worth regularly 75¢, a special drive at 35¢.

One lot very fine all-wool Cashmere, a decided bargain, at 50¢.

One lot 53-inch all-wool French Tricotines, cloth finish at 75¢ per yard.

One lot Priestley's Celebrated Silk Warp Hanriettes, formerly sold at \$1.35, reduced to \$1 per yard.

500 Remnants and Short Lengths of Fine Black Goods, now marked at 60¢ on dollar.

HIGH'S

GREAT COLORED DRESS GOODS

DEPARTMENT!

No handful of goods to select from, but the handsomest, largest and most complete assortment to be found in the south, at prices that paralyze all attempted competition, and delight hundreds of ladies every day, who like most stylish suits at a moderate cost.

90 Novelty Suits that sold from \$20 to \$35, now at from \$8 to \$12.50.

One lot Novelty Suits, containing eight yards double with cashmere, and one and a half yards Striped Plush for \$2.35 suit.

One lot 42 inch Serges, wide, fine goods at the unheard of price of 25 cents yard—Monday only.

One lot gray Tricots, 42 inch wide, at 25 cents yard.

One lot Scotch Cheviot Suitings, double width. A hamper at 15 cents yard.

One lot lovely Camel's-hair, mixed colors, all fine wool, very stylish and 40 inch wide, at 35 cents yard.

If you did not notice those French, all wool Diagonals, in all shades, that I made a big run on last week, then come and look at them. They are 45 inch wide, and are acknowledged, and undoubtedly are, the greatest bargain on record at 35 cents yard.

250 pieces beautiful Plaids, all wool, at 35 cents to \$1 yard.

You get the best value for your money every time at High's.

One lot now French Serges, all the new colors, extra quality, at 49 cents yard.

One lot Heather Cloths, silk and wool mixed, worth anywhere 85 cents, now sold at 20 cents.

103 pieces fine French Tricot, ready shrunk and extra quality, at 49 cents yard.

23 pieces 54 inch fine French Broadcloths, others got \$2.50 yard for goods no better than I offer you at \$1.50 yard.

HIGH'S

DRESS TRIMMING SECTION

Is now showing new Braids, new Braided Satin, new colored Gimp, Ornaments and Passamenterie, new black Ornaments, Mourning Trimmings, Cloth Trimmings, all kinds of Fur Trimmings, Bells, Bows, etc.

[Communicated.]

CITIZENS!

Here are the Men Who Were Sacrificed

FOR THEIR HONEST CONVICTIONS

Members of the Atlanta Police Department

WHO WERE TUNED OUT

Because they were Honest Enough to Say

THEY WERE ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS

LET THEIR FRIENDS RALLY

And Rebuke Fanaticism and Hypocrisy.

A TERRIBLE MOMENT.

Yes, terrible, for such, indeed, it was! I shall never forget it, even if I should live to be a hundred years old!

Many weighty events pass from the memory, but certainly not the moment which brings a man to the very brink of the grave, and in which he finds himself face to face with a terrible death.

I had lived for nearly five years in Australia, where I had amassed quite a handsome fortune, when suddenly a longing for home took possession of me, doubtless intensified by the fact that my affianced bride was about to sail for Europe, and I could not ensure the thought that the wide ocean was to roll between us. So I resolved to accompany her and our marriage was to be celebrated in our native land.

My Brodstone was the daughter of a wealthy farmer, and the most beautiful and attractive maiden for miles around. Before I knew her, she had been, perhaps, a wee bit coquettish—fact which was destined to cost me my life.

Among her admirers was a certain Albert Streffer. With his dark complexion, his black hair and eyes, he belonged to that class of people who feel everything most keenly, and never forget an injury. He worshipped the very ground May trod upon, and I fear she did not always resist the temptation to dote upon him, although she assured me, (and I could not doubt it for a moment,) that she had never given him any real encouragement.

When the Prohibitionists of Atlanta saw last year that they could not elect their city ticket, they begged for a compromise on the plea of Harmony. With certain victory in their grasp, the Antis agreed to the compromise ticket, with the promise that

ALL CITY OFFICES should be evenly divided by the council.

Was the Faith Kept?

The first thing the Prohibitionists did, after capturing the council, was to put Two Prohibitionists on the Board of Police Commissioners, defeating one of Atlanta's most prominent citizens, who was urged by his friends for one of the positions, because he was an Anti.

Then what did the Prohibition Board of Police Commissioners do? Did they carry out the terms of the compromise?

AT ONE FELL SWOOP they knocked every Anti-Prohibitionist off the Police Force, and put Prohibitionists in their places.

These are the Honest men who were thus sacrificed:

1. Z. B. Moon.

2. J. G. Russell.

3. George Stein.

4. Thos. McWilliams.

5. Henry McWilliams.

6. George McWilliams.

7. Thos. Terry.

8. George Walton.

9. James Goler.

10. Noah Mashburn.

11. Fred Mashburn.

12. R. E. Cunningham.

13. James Hellebrand.

14. John Lynch.

15. Conley Meehan.

16. Joseph Meehan.

17. George Hamilton.

18. A. S. Baker.

19. James Wooten.

20. George Poole.

21. Newt Holland.

22. Hamp Stroud.

23. John Martin.

24. Frank Whitley.

25. Pat Garvy.

Let honest men rally and rebuke such conduct.

HIGH'S

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT

KEEPING BOOMING.

No bankrupt stock, but fresh, desirable Gloves fit perfectly and give satisfaction.

ON MONDAY

500 dozen celebrated "Glenbole" embroidery back 5-button Kid Gloves. Every merchant knows these celebrated Gloves are worth \$1.25 apiece. Having bought a large lot I offer them at 75 cents pair.

One lot 4-button Kid Gloves at 30 cents.

One lot 5-button embroidered back Kid Gloves at 50 cents.

The "Miford" Kid Glove is the finest made, has the new puffed fingers; all colors, all sizes, at \$1.50 pair.

JUST OPENED:

10 pieces wool Cassimères for Mens' and Boy's wear, 75¢ grade, this week at 35¢ yard.

100 Ladies' all wool Russian Circulars at \$4.75.

500 Ladies' Jackets, unlimited assortment, great values, at \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$7.50.

500 Plus. Wraps at \$1.00, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, that can't be had anywhere else for anything like the money.

25 pieces 32 inch wool Shaker White Flannel, worth 40¢ in any first-class house, now at 25¢ yard.

60 pieces Wide Red Medicated Twilled Flannel, regular price 25¢ yard, selling at 20¢.

2,000 yards Extra Fine Red Medicated, all fine wool, Flannel, cheap at 40¢ yard, now at 25 cents.

HIGH'S

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT

Occupies more space, carries three times as much stock, and does a larger business than any other similar department in Atlanta.

FOR TOMORROW—One great big lot ladies full regular made Balbriggan Hose at 10 cents pair.

One lot misses 4-thread Ingrain Hose, heavy weights, black, seal, Navy Garnet, full regular made, all sizes, worth 35 cents, a job lot 17¢ pair.

One lot children's fine French Ribbed Hose, white, all colors, double knits, splendid to wear, at 20 cents pair.

One lot Scotch Cheviot Suitings, double width. A hamper at 15 cents yard.

One lot lovely Camel's-hair, mixed colors, all fine wool, very stylish and 40 inch wide, at 35 cents yard.

Children's Merino Vests and Pants at 12¢ each.

One lot Scotch Cheviot Vests, fine grade, white everywhere \$1, tomorrow at 75¢.

Ladies' Crochet Vests, long sleeves at \$1.

Odd lots of ladies' Pants, bargaining now at 50, 75 and 85 cents.

the United States government for it, and they say we prohibit them. [Applause.] Look at the good that has followed. Nobody drunk. Everybody sober. The mass of the men are sober now because they haven't got anything to buy liquor with. [Laughter.] I do not say that you would get drunk if you had the money to do it, but it is the devil's workshop and bad results follow obnoxious laws. Mr. Crenshaw says:

I have issued fifty-seven special tax stamps for the sale of liquor in Fulton county for the year 1887.

Within the last week five new distilleries have registered and begun operation. Three have doubled their producing capacity from twenty barrels of grain daily to forty barrels per day. Four have doubled their capacity from ten to twenty barrels grain per day. I have noticed that five more grain distilleries will register and begin operations the last of the month. There are more than twice as many distilleries as in operation now than before prohibition went into effect. The production of grain liquor in Georgia during the month of October, 1887, was three times as much as produced in the corresponding month of October, 1886. My collections for the year ending July 1, 1886, and concluding June 30, 1887, was \$22,000 in excess of the corresponding year ending June 30, 1886. My collections for the current tax year will be \$75,000 greater than the last tax year. My collections are almost entirely from liquor. The liquor produced at the grain distilleries finds ready sale as fast as made. At least ninety-five per cent of the liquor produced in my district is sold in Georgia. Many of the grain distilleries are in dry counties.

Respectfully, T. S. CRENshaw, Jr.

Now, gentlemen, that shows you what it is;

it is a statement made by Mr. Crenshaw, collector, about the increase of liquor distilleries since this bill passed. [Applause.]

I want to show you something about this distillery business. I went to work this day, and I telegraphed and I wrote, and I did everything I could; I rustled around right lively and I found out that enough liquor was brought here in the month of October last—last month—to keep the state drunk for a year. I say these facts will astound you; I have got the evidence to sustain it and I want to show it to you. I want to read it to you, to show how prohibition pro-lifers, and how this farce is played before this people as if it was a successful law and was protecting the morals of this community. Now here are the facts about the sale of liquor in Atlanta for the month of October—in this past month; I could not get November; I am going to get November, though. From Griffin alone—*you know where Griffin is.* [Laughter.] When I think of it it makes me mad. [Laughter and applause.] I thought it was bad enough to have our smoke houses and our cigar cribs in the west, but when they transferred our liquor business to Griffin I thought it was an outrage. From Griffin alone, during the month of October there was shipped, in one month, 3,974 packages containing from one gallon to a barrel of liquor. [Applause.] A voice: "Whew!" Now, put in that liquor, 3,974 packages, at an average amount of liquor carried, about 5 gallons, and you have the immense number of 20,000 gallons of liquor brought from Griffin without paying taxes in the city. I got this information directly and I am not going to give anything away, either. [Laughter.] He has got a good thing and he don't care much whether there is prohibition or not. I am not going to give him away, I tell you, and if they send for me I am going to do like Bruffey; I am not going to tell it. [Laughter and applause.]

These are facts that you are entitled to, and I want you to know them, to see how much good this thing is doing. This man told me that in four days a few months back—I am not going to take October, because they all say there was a big crowd here—in four days, he sent 1,400 packages of liquor to this town. Madison shipped about 550 packages; Augusta shipped 150 cases of liquor, wine and beer. This is all in one month, not a year. It looks like ought to have been a year. Lawrenceville over 200; Gainesville over 250 packages; Chattanooga ten barrels. [A voice, "Whew!"] Frank Potts is up there. They tell me Frank Potts is selling about much liquor in Atlanta as he was before he left here. Nobody blames him for going away from a place where they don't want him. He goes and pours it back in the jug. [Laughter.]

Follow citizens, you all saw that notice from Macon. It tickles me to death to see the papers in other cities, especially the Savannah paper, writing about prohibition in Atlanta, writing long articles on the necessity of it. Why do they not try it down there? You know they want it here because it is helping them.

When I went to old man Cohen he told it right out. He does not care who knows it. He turned over a memorandum book and said that \$4,000 worth of liquor had been sold and delivered in Atlanta by him in one month. He is paying taxes to build up Macon. Do you blame those Macon people for wanting us to have prohibition? It makes trade. Now he will tell you and ask him that during the month of October, in addition to the 20,000 gallons from Griffin and the thousands of gallons from other places, that old man sold \$4,000 worth of liquor in the month of October, to the whole people of Atlanta. [Applause.]

Macon, one house, L. Cohen & Co., sold in Atlanta \$4,000 worth of liquor during the month of October, and three more houses also shipped to this place nearly an equal quantity; I am unable to find out the exact amount. Louisville shipped 25 barrels. I have traced this much. I do not know how much else came here. Twenty-five barrels from Louisville. [Several voices, "Whew!"] Ten of them to one man. I am not going to give his name away either. [Laughter.] Cincinnati shipped 15 barrels of whisky and four carloads of beer, one month. That was not all the beer that was shipped either. Four carloads of beer, costing \$1,000 a car load. Yet they have shut up our brewery out here and will not let them make a barrel of beer, and every man in Atlanta can buy it at every brewery but our own. Is it right—is it just? [Many voices, "No! No!"] Fellow citizens, is there anybody but a crazy man who will be guilty of such conduct as that? No; not [A voice, "How about mountain corn juice?"] Laughter.]

Charleston—Now who in the world heard of Charleston shipping beer to Atlanta? That is not nice beer; it is lager beer. They bring it from Philadelphia down to Charleston and ship it up here. Charleston shipped three carloads of bottled beer to Atlanta.

If any of you go to the East Tennessee depot (I went by there today), look right out on the west platform of that place. I stopped there today, and had a man go and count them; I thought somebody might deny it—there are about three hundred empty beer barrels waiting to go back to Cincinnati. Go there and look at them; they were there; they were there this morning; they were there tonight when I came back. There are over 300, as nearly as could be counted.

Milwaukee shipped one carload of beer here, in addition to their 3,974 packages of whisky and gin and other things, sent us two carloads of beer. [Applause.] Evansville, Indiana, one carload of beer. There is, for one month in Atlanta, twelve carloads of beer. Each carload contains 100 casks of bottled beer. It cost \$1,000 per carload, and yet they have got that brewery out here at home for the bats and the owls, and they are making out that the people of Atlanta are not drinking any beer. I do not believe that they believe it themselves. [Laughter.]

I will tell you, my fellow-citizens, that these facts astonished me when I looked into it. Now, I have made an estimate from the best evidence I could get about the number of packages and about how much liquor was brought here in October, and it makes a total of 32,500 gallons of WHISKY in one month.

"Whew! Whew!" Let me tell you how many

towns are heard from: Griffin, Chattanooga, Macon, Louisville, Cincinnati, Lawrenceville, Gainesville, Madison, Augusta, Charleston, and there are 2,000 more places to hear from yet. [Laughter.] I do not give you what comes from Philadelphia and New York. You know there has been some of that kind here, but I do not count it—that is, fancy wine. I am not counting this in my estimate. I am putting down here the kind that gets there quickest. [Laughter.] I mean that drunks get there. You know there is plenty of liquor comes here every day from New York, and other places. I could not get the estimate from these places. As the fellow said about corn whisky, I am getting after them. (A voice: "Name the sleeping cars; you can get a pint of any that passes through.") [Laughter.] I know that in one month the cost of that 32,500 gallons of liquor at a moderate cost of \$4, as the average price of it, amounts to \$130,000 that goes out into trade and we are denied the privilege of doing anything with it because it is prohibited by the high morals.

Three more inappropriate structures for the home of sovereignty can not very well be imagined, and yet I doubt if the people of Mississippi or Alabama would change one line of their capitols. Associations cluster in and about them, and in this land of sentiment the associations will prevent them from being disturbed.

A day spent in the state house of Mississippi gives the stranger with the number of facts that would be derived from a day at Montgomery or Atlanta. The system of public business, while essentially the same, is very different in detail. In fact, the Mississippi officials seem to care very little about detail, concerning their mind and time to the more agreeable subject of politics. For instance, there is no record kept of the number of acres of land planted in cotton, etc., nor is there any way of ascertaining the value of farm and farm products, save to engage a team and make the round of the seventy-four counties, comprising the state and obtain the information from the sheriffs who are charged with keeping up such things. This omission, while not fatal, is aggravating, especially when one of the objects of this correspondence is to compare to see what state has attained the highest measure of prosperity. But while the discussion of the resources and progress of Mississippi will not be as minute as it should, it will be none the less exact, for conclusions, when officially induced, must be accepted, even without the reasons accompanying them.

I called upon Governor Lowry this morning, and met a dignified, courtly gentleman, whose intelligence is equal to his comprehensive manner. Our conversation was short, but a prolonged interview was arranged for tomorrow.

Short talks frequently call out important things, and so did the morning talk. While discussing the subject and his work in Mississippi, Governor Lowry said some things that about one-half of the state was in prohibition work under the local option plan. He said that as far as he could see that everything was well; that it made but little difference.

He stated that he was on the platform as announced by Mr. Jefferson Davis upon the subject of prohibition. A temperance man himself, never drinking whisky and seldom taking wine, he was asked if he did not believe that it was not right to say to a people or a community that you shall not have these intoxicants under any circumstances whatever. The governor declared that he was prepared to admit that the presence of the saloon or bar, it is a sin, but that as far as he could tell the people of Jackson seemed satisfied, or content, but said he issued straight, leave on the sick question of the saloon, it being a blight on the community, and he believes that it is not proper to say to a people or a community that you shall not have these intoxicants under any circumstances whatever.

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H. W. GRADY'S SPEECH.

A Verbatim Report of His Address

DELIVERED AT THE WAREHOUSE

Last Thursday Night—A Speech That Thunders Went Out to Hear—An Argument for Prohibition.

The prohibition meeting of Thursday night was the most overwhelming demonstration of the campaign.

Men were packed into a measured and counted space like apples in a bushel measure, and when Mr. Grady stood up he could say with the certainty that follows measurement that he looked on four thousand men at his left hand and four thousand ladies and men on his right hand.

It is reasonable to say that one-fourth of the mixed crowd on the right was composed of men, so it is within the bounds of absolute truth to say that there were 5,000 men in the building, and that the whole crowd of men and women numbered 8,000. No reasonable man who saw the crowd will say this is exaggerated.

The prohibition clubs began coming in at 7:45 and continued to pour into the lower half of the immense building until 8:10.

As the clubs came in the scene was one beyond description. Everybody stood up—one man on chairs and tables, and people cheered and shouted themselves hoarse.

Hundreds of handkerchiefs waved and hats were whirled on sticks in wild Irishman occasionally let out a roar of laughter which died away in a sort of half-laugh, half-laugh that broke the risibilities of the great audience.

When the crowds were seated and the tumult subsided, Judge Hillyer congratulated the audience on the presence of 3,500 or 4,000 voters, and introduced Colonel G. W. Adair, who made a telling speech of about fifteen minutes, giving instances of advances in rents and the price of property.

As Colonel Adair sat down, the audience seeing Mr. Grady on the platform, called for him loudly. Just at that instant the band began to play Dixie, and the cheering was renewed. When the music was hushed and silence was restored, Judge Hillyer arose and said: "I want to accept Colonel Adair's amendment as to the number of voters here. There are eleven, or twelve, or fifteen hundred more here, so I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Grady to two or three thousand ladies and at least five thousand voters."

As Mr. Grady arose he looked upon a scene which few men have ever confronted in Atlanta. Eight thousand people cheered and shouted; the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the men held their hats up on walking sticks and umbrellas, whirling them in the air. This lasted for some moments, and when the tumultuous applause subsided, Mr. Grady began with deep feeling:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this reception. I presume THE CONSTITUTION tomorrow will say in its report that the audience here to-night numbered more than 8,000 in Atlanta. [Laughter.] If in other meeting [reviewed applause as the audience caught the full force of the joke] if the other meeting is as big as ours, it will be mighty near the truth. It is hard to measure this meeting, because we had them when they went to the opera house, and we could put that in the corner of the building and not count it. We have, and they have an open air meeting also. Well, we could not have an open air in this building, so I trust that my partner, whom I love, has such a crowd as this. I am satisfied that I address tonight enough voters of this city to absolutely, finally and permanently settle the great question that disturbs us. [Applause.] I have no doubt that that will give one thousand dollars if I had not given one thousand. The statement is false, but if it were true I am here tonight to make the debt ten thousand dollars. If I have done or said anything in the thirty-six years of my life that has my more perfect approval than that speech I do not now remember it. [Applause.] I have been abused roundly for making that speech. The artless, well known more or less about me now than ever before myself. I am afraid of the attention of the enemy. It shall not disturb me. If I am not unbalanced by your generous approval I certainly shall not be deterred by their ungenerous abuse. A friend of mine, a gallant major, whose chaste and impassioned oration has already been quoted, says that I am as good as a man and a prohibitionist, and that he had a conversation with me and I talked about it. I think the leaders of his party will agree that he takes a little better on one side than he does on the other, if we can judge from the proverbs with which he has gone into winter quarters with their consent. [Laughter and applause.] I have long believed in high license, and I firmly declined for that reason. But since the last election I have watched this experiment closely, and loving Atlanta, and seafaring of her welfare, I have often been disengaged and I have often said so in perfect frankness, but my investigation of the past few weeks has made me begin to doubt, that this experiment is not good. I am wholly successful, and if it must be modified, that it can better be modified without barrooms than with bars. This conclusion, reached by my reason, is approved by my heart and my conscience, and from it I shall not be shaken. Now it is said that I should not speak or work in this fatal fight, because I have friends in the other party. I have never urged this people to my own advantage. I have never asked Atlanta for office or emolument. I have never profited by your confidence for my personal promotion in the past, and I shall never do so in the future. If I can live among that people that I love, as a friend and fellow-worker, following my chosen path, and making no enemies, abide with you until the end, and at the last die with you, ready and confident—*I can leave my son a sober and honest man to you, inheriting through kindly memory of his father the charity his young life may need, and finding his pride and inspiration in saying, when he looks around on the splendid Atlanta that is to be, 'My father had a part in this upbuilding, and his life was given for this work'—then the earthly measure of my ambition shall be filled. [Great applause.]*

I have spoken thus personally because I want to strip this question tonight of any personal entanglements or embarrassments that might mislead or obfuscate the issue. Right now, I am sure, the problem is the gravest problem, my friends, that has ever confronted us. It is deeper than most thoughtful men believe. It affects not only the welfare of this community, but it rests upon every heart and every hearthstone in this town. I ask you for your patient and impartial hearing, and I trust you will sympathize with me, and equally interested in finding the right solution of this question, and I beg you to listen, that together, as enemies and friends, we may come to it, in peace.

Now, in this short speech, I laid down two propositions. I have heard scores of men say that each stood the test of investigation, that they could not find, and they would not look for an excuse for voting against the experiment in defense of which it was spoken.

Now, I will review that speech for a moment, and find out if there was not a fair trial in Atlanta. Is there a man in this crowd who will say that it has had a fair trial? Unquestioned I have dragged more than half through it, with every legal step obstructed, and with every fine contested, with the machinery working unsatisfactorily, will any man say that this experiment has had a fair trial in Atlanta?

Is there any business man who would be content with this? I have heard scores of men say that this experiment has had a fair trial in Atlanta. I have heard scores of men say that it has had a fair trial. Unquestioned I have dragged more than half through it, with every legal step obstructed, and with every fine contested, with the machinery working unsatisfactorily, will any man say that this experiment has had a fair trial in Atlanta?

I have in the second place, that, imperfectly tried, it has been an unspeakable success. I introduced four real estate agents as witnesses that distress warrants, the most pernicious form of debt collection, had decreased in remarkable degree. That agent is the one who would be most interested in the records were brought up to disprove it. But when I brought back my four witnesses, every man standing by with his hand said, and I had five additional witnesses, making every real estate agent in the city, two more voters than were registered here to go to the polls. [Applause.] Well, now I am satisfied enough of the records have registered under error. [Laughter.] We will see who they are because we are getting through with that. But there were as many genuine

as compared with 1885. [Applause.]

Some one is represented as stating, in discussing personal liberty and the inalienable rights of man: "I pity the man who can't get above distilled rum." Now, who can get higher than distilled rum? No man, who can get higher than distilled rum. Those with healing hearts that suffer and are breaking? Can legal abstractions take you higher, or can splitting hairs on personal liberty give you better work? I pity the man who can't in his office and defend many doctrines, while human hearts are breaking all about him, and cheeks are fading, and steps are faltering, and want and despair are avenging against the citadel of human life and happiness.

He may find a lesson in the course of the great Teacher who went through the byways of the earth healing the sick and treating with compassion the poor and humble, while the pharisees and scribes sat dislaining in their own pride to teach the lesson, and hearts open to suffering and love. The truth is the procession of the evicted—those distressed from their homes, the pitiful procession of the wife and her children huddled about her, and the weak but loving father walking through the city and seeking a hole to hide in—this processional teaches learned that lesson, and hearts open to suffering and love. The truth is the procession of the evicted—those distressed from their homes, the pitiful procession of the wife and her children huddled about her, and the weak but loving father walking through the city and seeking a hole to hide in—this processional teaches learned that lesson, and hearts open to suffering and love. The truth is the procession of the evicted—those distressed from their homes, the pitiful procession of the wife and her children huddled about her, and the weak but loving father walking through the city and seeking a hole to hide in—this processional teaches learned that lesson, and hearts open to suffering and love. The truth is the procession of the evicted—those distressed from their homes, the pitiful procession of the wife and her children huddled about her, and the weak but loving father walking through the city and seeking a hole to hide in—this processional teaches learned that lesson, and hearts open to suffering and love.

In spite of this, the increase in your population is 1,000,000, and in 1880 this year, over two years ago. Is there any getting around, this, and around the increase of 4,000 voters of street tax, as shown by your official records?

That much for population. Just remember now that we have lost that population, but that we have gained, by the records, 4,000 street tax payers in one year, and that your registration increased 1,000 in the same year. The records show that, in the year before the registration of two years ago, they cannot talk about the records after that, because the town has grown, taking five members of a family to a voter, over ten thousand people after prohibition went into effect, after deducting those who left on account of prohibition.

Let me go one step further. After your population, what do you next consider as going to make up the town?

THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

I am going to stick to the home because it is the type and center of our city, of our civilization. Prosperous homes mean a prosperous city; cheerless homes an unprosperous city. From the coming of the railroad, the population has increased, and the children, since the time that禁酒令 came into effect, have increased every department of trade or industry, whether the light of which thought can find, father of town to town, or marched straight into the hearts and consciences of this people, and the ants know it. [Applause.]

One further point. They talk about garnishments. They went to Grant Wilkins, and from the time he stuck it up to them, the G in his name might stand for Gibbons.

He is a man of profound convictions, and he was the strongest and I ever saw, and yet he says he will not vote for it again, because he can't do it with his knowledge of the facts as they are, under prohibition, as seen by his eyes and heard by his ears.

That other manufacturer, who I now proclaim to be Jacob Elson, didn't think talk of it was good, and he has added to his business, and he is a committee man, and he says he has seen this in his business, and it convinces him of the benefit to Atlanta, and he will not vote again to put it out. He says that prohibition is undoubtedly the thing for Atlanta.

Take the statement of Mr. Robert Schmidt, published as a member of the anti-prohibition party. He is a man of good knowledge, and he is a committee man, and he says he has seen this in his business, and it convinces him of the benefit to Atlanta, and he will not vote again to put it out. He says that prohibition is undoubtedly the thing for Atlanta.

When you go into a home, what is the first thing you look after? It is the hearthstone, to see if there is a fire.

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That other manufacturer, who I now proclaim to be Jacob Elson, didn't think talk of it was good, and he has added to his business, and he is a committee man, and he says he has seen this in his business, and it convinces him of the benefit to Atlanta, and he will not vote again to put it out. He says that prohibition is undoubtedly the thing for Atlanta.

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That other manufacturer, who I now proclaim

(Communicated.)

TO THE VOTERS
Fulton County, Irrespective
of Position

PROHIBITION OR ANTI-PROHIBITION
We Have a Few Words of Solace and
Truth for the People of Atlanta, Be-
yond the Reach of Factional Difference.

The essential thing in government is a
true and legal ballot. This goes deeper
than all things else, because everything de-
pends on this. A free and fair election,
with every legal vote legally cast, is what
every good citizen wants, and what every
prosperous city must have. We have abso-
lute information, the details having gone
through searching and accurate scrutiny,
that there is a vast amount of illegal regis-
tration done with disregard of law, that
would alarm every citizen of Atlanta,
among the classes of illegal voters, which
have been brought to light, and the names
in our possession, are the following:

First. Persons have registered in the name of
those who are dead and have given the residence of
the dead person as their own residence, swearing
in the name of the dead person was their name.

Second. Persons have registered in the name of
those who are dead and have given the residence of
men who have died, and who now live in the other
parts of the city, or out of the city.

The directory last year was taken and when it
was discovered that no registration was made in
the name of this person, and at that number of the
list, a man swears that the name and former resi-
dence of the person removed was his own name and
address.

Third. Persons convicted of larceny, and crimes
involving moral turpitude, have registered, and
their names and evidence of their convictions are in
our possession.

Fourth. Persons have registered, giving as their
residence vacant lots on which there is no house.

Fifth. Persons who have registered in two or more
names under different names, and those who have
lived in the state a year, and the county six

sixth. Persons who are under age.

Seventh. Persons whose taxes were paid up for
the year, but who are still in default for back taxes.

These are but some of the classes of
illicit voters, the illegality of which is proven
and that these ought not to be cast.

Now we cannot be understood as obstructing,
or hindering any legal voter in this election.

We want every vote cast, white or colored,

but that is legally entitled to be cast.

We will urge that some of these illegal

voters are prohibitionists.

If so, the prohibitionists hereby put themselves on record
declaring that those votes should not be cast

even for prohibition, and shall not be cast

if the prohibition committee can prevent it.

As dear as is the cause of prohibition
to us, and as essential as it is to the
moral and business prosperity of Atlanta,

it is worth the corruption of your regis-
try list and the stuffing of your ballot box

with illegal votes.

We make no charge except those sustain-
ed by the records and proofs. We simply
know that we have hundreds of cases of il-
legal votes, the illegality of which is proven

and that these ought not to be cast.

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THE YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.
Mr. Menko's Speech—Other Tales of Interest.

The Young Men's exhibition club had an interesting meeting at headquarters last night. The hall was filled to its fullest capacity.

The following calculation was on the black-board:

Art's measurement of the warehouse.....4,500
Women and children.....2,500
Total.....7,000
Seating capacity of open house.....1,800

Surprisingly by itself, over 2,000.

Mr. Menko said it was apparent that the statement made by the antis that he should have said that Professor R. R. Wright went to Little Bethel church Friday night and was run off, was untrue in every particular.

Dr. William T. Goldsmith called attention

to the figures given in this pamphlet.

General Wright showed that the increase of taxable values in 1886 was \$671,770, and in 1887, \$1,447,928, making a total in two years of \$2,119,298. Mr. H. W. Grady shows that the amount in 1886 was \$1,000,000, making a total in two years of \$1,833,000, a loss of \$845,000. How could it be true and those figures not be increased to 678? The figures don't fit, somehow.

Short and spiky talk was made by R. T. Dow, Julius Menko, H. W. Grady, W. T. Cowles and others.

Mr. Dow gave a succinct history of the organization, objects and purposes of the Mutual Aid Brotherhood, actively backed by the whisky ring of the United States. The money sent to Madison and Griffin for liquor has gone into Atlanta banks, along with the shuckles and fetters of the禁酒派.

Mr. Dow said that anti-prohibitionists never reformed him. That he knew something about wineries in Atlanta, and its managers and patrons were not prohibitionists. He drew a graphic picture of a redeemed home and the joyous life of the brotherhood. He urged active, unremitting work for a glorious, complete and overwhelming success.

The speech of Mr. Menko was frequently interrupted by applause. He stated that there was no stronger prohibitionist in Atlanta than he was, and that the people who were there, but he was a prohibitionist on the broad ground of doing the greatest good to the greatest number. He had been abused for taking the position he had, but it did not, and would not, influence him in the least. Concluding:

Mr. Dow said that he was walking with a man and saw a new house being built, asked him what it was. He said it was one of those damned things that has been built in God's name. This to a man who had built and found it was a church—Evan's chapel. Now, my religious faith differs from yours. I honor you to your heart. I wish you to be a man in God's name. The ground of contention and humanity on which we stand tonight is broad enough to hold all peop. Jew and Gentile, white and black, like and unlike, and friend and foe. I wish you to hear a man's name of one of the churches of his own people, "that is one of those damned things that has been created so much trouble in the world."

Of prohibition prohibiting, Mr. Menko said:

If they are selling so much liquor in Atlanta without paying any license, why do they want to vote in an ordinance to pay a high license? I want to do it in a high license, but I want to pay a high license for the privilege of selling it. The antis do not mean what they say and do not say what they mean.

They will not be held responsible for their house men. "Rush it through, and we will give you a high license—so we will have only two or three bar-rooms—your one and two others—all you will have to do is to pay a high license."

"Don't care about this high license—all it is just that. We only want to get liquor back, and we will give you a high license."

Mr. W. T. Cowles made a telling speech, which elicited repeated applause.

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with price, to M. M. MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga.

out & sun wif

"LINDEN BLOOM" Perfume.

"LINDEN BLOOM" Sachet Powder.

"LINDEN BLOOM" Complexion Powder.

These goods received the highest award at Pled in exposition and are now for sale by all Drug gits. Try them.

M. W. Grady, on entering the hall, was greeted with round after round of applause, which elicited repeated applause.

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THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SHORTEST, QUICKEST
—AND—
MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED LINE

—THE—

SOUTHWEST, WEST AND NORTHWEST.

BIRMINGHAM, NEW ORLEANS, Vicksburg,
Shreveport and Texas Points.

IN Atlanta, Ga. 8 a.m. No. 50. No. 52.
At Birmingham, Ga. 8 a.m. 12:30 p.m.
At Meridian, Q. & C. 4:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
At New Orleans, Q. & C. 9:30 a.m.
At Jacksonville, Q. & C. 10:30 a.m.
At Shreveport, Q. & C. 11:30 a.m.
At Dallas, T. & P. 6:20 a.m.
At Fort Worth, T. & P. 7:45 a.m.

Memphis, Little Rock, Kansas City and the
Northwest.

No. 52. 1:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m.

At Birmingham, Ga. 8 a.m. 5:00 p.m.

At Memphis, Q. & C. 4:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

At Jacksonville, Q. & C. 9:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m.

At Shreveport, Q. & C. 11:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

At Dallas, T. & P. 6:20 a.m. 7:45 a.m.

At Fort Worth, T. & P. 7:45 a.m.

Nashville, Little Rock, Kansas City and the
Northwest.

No. 52. 1:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m.

At Birmingham, Ga. 8 a.m. 5:00 p.m.

At Memphis, Q. & C. 4:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

At Kansas City, Q. & C. 5:30 p.m.

At Columbus, Miss., Starkville, Abbeville.

No. 52. 1:30 p.m. 10:00 p.m.

At Atlanta, Ga. 8 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

At Birmingham, Ga. 8 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

At Columbus, Ga. 8 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

At Artis, Ga. 8 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

At Starkville, Ga. 8 a.m. 1:30 p.m.

Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis.

No. 50. No. 52.

At Atlanta, Ga. 8 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

At Birmingham, Ga. 8 a.m. 12:30 p.m.

At Nashville, L. & N. 6:10 a.m. 6:40 p.m.

At Louisville. 12:30 p.m.

At Cincinnati. 7:20 p.m. 7:40 a.m.

At Gainesville. 5:00 p.m.

At Madison. 2:30 p.m.

At Augusta. 5:00 p.m.

Whiskies. Galloons.

Griffin. 20,000.

Chattanooga. 5,000.

Macon. 5,000.

Louisville. 1,000.

Cincinnati. 1,000.

Lancaster. 500.

Gainesville. 500.

Madison. 500.

Augusta. 500.

Making a total of. 32,500.

At four dollars per gallon. 4.

At a cost of. \$12,000.

Add beer, 12 cardinals for October. 12,000.

Cost per month. \$14,200.

The railroad cars show that TWELVE carloads

of beer were sent to Atlanta in the month of October.

THIS IS PROHIBITION.

[Communicated.]
PROHIBITION (?)
THE WHOLETHING IN A NUT-SHELL.

**TAX-PAYERS OF ATLANTA, Ponder
Over These Figures!**

Here is the exact statement of the amount of liquor sent to Atlanta during
ONE MONTH,
October, 1887, last month.

Now see what Atlanta is yielding—\$50,000 an-
nually in revenue, to send out every year over

\$1,700,000

to other cities for an article of commerce, the sale of
which it attempts to prohibit. Remember, these
figures are ONLY FOR ONE MONTH.AND ARE TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS,
and are only from nine cities, when there are
thousands of cities to hear from:

Whiskies. Galloons.

Griffin. 20,000.

Chattanooga. 5,000.

Macon. 5,000.

Louisville. 1,000.

Cincinnati. 1,000.

Lancaster. 500.

Gainesville. 500.

Madison. 500.

Augusta. 500.

Making a total of. 32,500.

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THIS IS PROHIBITION.

JOHN RYAN'S SONS
have struck a big drive
in Torchon Laces. Just
lookout for bargains
tomorrow.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall-paper and paint dealer
PAPER hanger, house and sign painter
G. H. TANNER, commissioner of deeds.

Mrs. A. J. MILLER, of Savannah, is stop-
ping over for a few days.

Mr. C. H. GIRAUDAU is off in Savannah

spending a few days with his friends there.

An excellent dinner at the Grant house to-
day.

WALTER GREGORY, lawyer, Jackson build-
ing, see card. 1w

THE ARLINGTON is the only strictly \$2 a day
house in Gainesville. thur sun tues

We recommend Cheney's Expectorant for
coughs, cold and croup. 1m

HARRY LYNN, ticket broker, 30 Wall street,
buys and sells railroad tickets. 3dm

COMMERCIAL RATES, \$2.00 a day at the
Arlington hotel, Gainesville, Ga., thur sun tues

MRS. LUELLA STEELE has resumed her ar-
tistic studies at her studio, Grant house, Whitehall street.

DR. J. WOOLLEY, optician and whisky
chemist, 100 Whitehall street, Gaines-
ville, see card. 1w

WHISKEY \$1.50 up. No charge for 1 or 2 jugs. J.
Red Whiskey, opposite new East Tennessee
passenger depot, Macon, Ga. 1w

JOSEPH WOOLLEY, dealer in fine whisky. Jugs
filled promptly. Red stock, opposite new East-
Tennessee passenger depot, Macon, Ga. 1w

The office of Mr. COOPER & MURRAY has
been removed to the residence of Dr. COOPER 42 North
Forsyth street, corner of Luckie. Office hours 8 to
10 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. Telephone 778. 1w

CLERKS, cooks, chambermaids, house-
keepers, servants, laundries, mechanics and working peo-
ple of every class furnished at 10 North Broad
street. Send your orders and same will be prompt-
ly filled. 1w

Rev. S. C. KAZANOFF, the new pastor from
Florida, for Grace Congregational church on White-
hall street, near East Tennessee (Virginia and Geor-
gia railroad bridge, will preach a special sermon to
young men tonight at 7:30. All young men are in-
vited to attend. No prohibition or anti-prohibition.

IN THIS MORNING'S ISSUE APPEARS THE LAW
STORY OF W. M. MARTIN, SO WELL KNOWN IN
OUR CITY, AND A MEMBER OF THE LAW STAFF OF
HAYWOOD & MARTIN. IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
ELOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH AND BOWELS.
IT IS A PURELY MEDICINE AS ITS CATHARTIC PRO-
PERTIES FORBS ITS USE AS A BEVERAGE. IT IS PLEAS-
ANT TO THE TASTE, AND AS EASILY TAKEN BY CHILDREN
AS BY ADULTS.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS
SOLUBLE
FOR SALE BY
DRUGGISTS
PRICKLY ASH BITTERS
CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH AND BOWELS.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS

AND OTHERS AS MAY PLEASE.

Colonel John Murray, who has a world-
wide reputation as a stock broker, is in Atlanta
to buy out all the stock of his old firm, and
gave out tickets to sell, so when he came to town
and gave out tickets to return. There is a pro-
fessor of the one who tells which had the best of
the man who sold the ticket or the man who
bought it.

Colonel John Murray, the little giant orator with
Solis brothers' great show, made many friends in
Atlanta, Mr. Evans is small in size, but when it
comes to getting there on work he is a giant, as all
who know him say. He has friends on the press
but not the union, and no other, more compet-
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questions that are before the public.

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Colonel John Murray, the little giant

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

This is the ladies' column. They are invited to express their opinions herein—to use its own. The editor will answer questions or accept suggestions with pleasure.

Thanksgiving.

"Fair Autumn spreads her flocks of gold,
And waves her amber wand;
See earth its yellow charms unfold
Beneath her magic hand."

Carved beauty decks our vales,
Bright fruitfulness our plains;
Gay health and cheerfulness prevails,
And smiling glory reigns.

Beneath the sickle, smiling round,
And in destruction fair,
The golden harvest strews the ground,
And shuns the laboring year.

Man drops into refreshing rest,
And smooths his wearied brow;
With rural peace the herds are blest,
And nature smiles below.

To Thee, great liberal source of all,
We strike our rising soul shall call,
And angels from the choir.

The splendor that enchanteth our eyes
Reminds us of Thy name;
The blessings that from earth arise
The generous hand proclaim.

The plenteous round our meadows seen
Is emblem of Thy love;
And harmony that binds the scene
The peace reigns above."

ANOTHER Thanksgiving day is almost here. It is a season fraught with both pleasant and sad emotions; a season that should be religiously kept by all. As a rule Thanksgiving day is more generally observed in the north than in our own southern land. With the northerner it is almost equal to Christmas in its festivities. More than two hundred and fifty years ago Thanksgiving day was established in Massachusetts. It was in the year 1623. The colonists were greatly troubled at a terrible drought that had prevailed all spring and summer; day after day matten groused and they knew without a shadow of a shower their crops would soon be burned up, and there would be no food for the winter supply. The puritans being a devout people, decided to carry their troubles to a Higher power, and then and there appointed a day of fasting and prayer. When the day arrived they assembled and offered earnest petitions for rain. Never did an answer to prayer come more promptly; before they left the meetinghouse the rain fell in copious showers and soon a drenching rain came down. Governor William Bradford immediately ordered a day set apart for the happy Pilgrims to return thanks in, and a day of Thanksgiving occurred in the latter part of July. Many years afterwards the month of November 24th was the day selected for a national Thanksgiving. The crops are all gathered, the harvest is over and the reapers rest from their labors. Weeks before the 24th of November approaches, preparations are begun in the homes of the New Englanders; turkeys, ducks and geese are fattened; cakes are baked and pies of every description are prepared. It is a time when all the members of a family gather under the home roof, and there are many happy home comings. The most beautiful observance of the day is the strict attention to the religious rights; every old, or young, rich or poor, go to church, and it is in reality a time of Thanksgiving to God for all the mercies of the year just past and gone. Why should not our southern people observe this day with the same enthusiasm? Have we not as much to be thankful for? Every church should be opened on that day for religious services and we should all go and acknowledge and give thanks for the blessings that have been bestowed upon us. There beats not a heart in all our land that has not some cause for thanksgiving; no condition no matter how humble but might not be worse. How much we all have to be thankful for if we would only stop to consider; have we troubles, sickness, poverty or affliction, which many have, yet there are blessings left; they may be almost obscured by the shadows that surround us, but they are there, and if we will look, not at those that are more blessed, but around at those that are worse off, we will find that from our hearts we can give thanks for one thing at least—that God's mercy towards us "endureth forever."

Fashion Letter.

It has been some time since we have given our young folks (and it may be of interest to many of our older ones) a fashion letter. At this season of the year most especially the question of "what to wear, and how to make it," becomes a very important one. Fashion we all acknowledge is a great tyrant, but we bow to it in a measure nevertheless. One becomes quite as conspicuous sometimes for being out of the style as for being in, and a happy medium is very desirable. To those who admire simplicity and plain dressing the present fashions will be very acceptable, for never has there been a season when plainness in the make of dresses has been so universally adopted. The skirts of dresses are not trimmed this season or very simply. The underskirt of dresses have no flounces or plaitings around the bottom; sometimes a flat braid is used, but often the skirt is made perfectly plain and the overskirt very long and full. Basques are still worn and the favorite style; many full sleeves are seen, a large puff from the arm hole nearly to the elbow and then tight at the hand. Others prefer a tight plain sleeve, the sleeves are not made so tight as formerly. Many new dress goods are shown. Henrietta cloth has only been made in black (for mourning goods) but this year we have it in all colors, and it is one of the most fashionable materials used; it comes in all shades; electric, goblin blue and plum color seem to be the favorites this year; gray is also much worn, combined with garnet makes a stylish costume. Plaids are very much worn this winter, especially for young girls; a plain underskirt of the plaid and overskirt of basque. Sash worn this fall are very long, falling to the bottom of the skirt. We have also a beautiful goods calico Tricotine; also Brilliantine, both of these goods show a fine cord running through the goods. Braid and galloon was never more used than at present; hand-some patterns in braid come in sets, a panel for skirt and ornaments for waist and sleeves; these come in all prices from seventy-five cents to forty or twenty dollars. Plush and velvet is still used for trimming, but not so popular as silk. High collars on dresses are going out of vogue except for out-door and traveling wear. Short wraps for full dress are much worn and long plaid ulsters for common wear.

In balaclava, high crown hats turned up on one side, and small but high bonnets. Ostrich tips, ribbons and lace are much used in millinery this winter. Loops of ribbon, bobbinet, cock's plumes or straw, white and tail feathers of the domestic fowl, the kind of feathers that miliners call "puffs," are the correct trimmings. If any buckle or metal ornament is used it must be dull to be in good taste.

Trading.

One of the practices frequently indulged in, in childhood, and one against which parents should set their faces, is that of trading among themselves, commonly known as "swapping." The children have their own little kingdom, having full possession of their own things, for only in that way can there be induced in them a sense of the personal rights of others; we do believe also that that right should rule when it comes to parting with their possessions.

The habit of "swapping" engenders or fosters.

"I do not engender, two very undesirable characteristics—a desire for gain and a discontent with articles possessed—and children grow accus-tomed to looking around to see if some one else has not some more desirable possession than their own. Those inclined to be unscrupulous learn early to "live a sharp bargain" with those younger or more innocent than themselves, and woe to the mother whose son becomes a "little less than honest, in his childhood."

The Drummer's Best Girl.

From the Detroit Free Press.

He hurried up to the office as soon as he entered the hotel, and, without waiting to register, inquired of the manager for a room.

"Any letter for me?"

The clerk sorted over a package with the negligent attention that comes of practice, then flipped one—a very small one—on the counter.

The traveling man took it with a curious smile that twisted his pleasant-looking face into a mask of contempt.

He smiled more as he read it. Then, oblivious of other travellers who jostled him, he laid it tenderly against his lips and actually kissed it.

"A loud gurgle started him.

"Now, look here, old fellow," said a loud voice, "that won't do you, know. Too spoony for anything. Confess now, your wife didn't write that letter?"

"No, she didn't," said the traveling man with an amazed look, as if he would like to change the subject. "That letter is from my best girl."

The admission was so unexpected that the trio of friends who had caught him said no more until after they had eaten a good dinner and were seated to talk.

"Then they began to laugh him."

"It's no use, you've got to read it to us, Dick," said one of them; "we want to know all about your best girl."

"So you shall," said Dick, with great coolness; "I will give you the letter and you can read it yourself."

"I can guess what it says," said the traveling man, in demanding it; "we like to chaff a little, but I hope we are gentlemen. The young lady would hardly care to have her letter read by this crowd."

He looked reflectively at his friend.

"But I insist upon it," was the answer. "There is nothing in it to be ashamed of—except the spelling; that is a little shaky, I'll admit, but she won't care in the least. Read it, Hardy, and judge for yourself."

Thus urged Hardly took up the letter shamefacedly enough and read it. There were only a few words. First he laughed, then swallowed suspiciously, and as he finished it he threw it on the table again and rubbed the back of his hand across his eyes as if troubled with dimness of vision.

"I have a love letter like that," said the traveling man.

"Fair play!" cried one of the others with an un-easy laugh.

"I'll read it to you, boys," said their friend, seeing they made no move to take it, "and I think you'll agree with me that it is a model love letter."

And this was what he read:

"MILDEEN DEER PA—I send you five mil Pairs every nine and twelve mil Pairs the LASK god to bide you good by. I hope you have good."

For a moment or two the company remained silent, while the little letter passed from hand to hand, and you would have said that every one had had fever by the snuffing that was heard. Then Hardly jumped to his feet.

"Three cheers for Dolly, and three cheers more for Dick's best girl."

They were given with a will.

Advice to Wives.

"MILDEEN DEER PA—I send you five mil Pairs every nine and twelve mil Pairs the LASK god to bide you good by. I hope you have good."

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